

*A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of*

**Research Collections in American Radicalism**

General Editors:

Mark Naison and Maurice Isserman

**THE COMMUNIST PARTY  
USA AND RADICAL  
ORGANIZATIONS,  
1953-1960**

FBI Reports from the  
Eisenhower Library



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**Project Coordinator and Gulde Compiled by  
Robert E. Lester**

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# INTRODUCTION

The Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) has generally been a small organization insofar as actual membership has been concerned. However, its influence and strength have been felt throughout the United States since 1919. William Z. Foster, CPUSA national chairman in 1953, stated that "the actual strength of the Communist movement in the U.S. is not something that can be accurately stated in just so many figures. It has to be measured largely by the general mass influence of the Party and its programs. The Communist Party strength and influence runs way beyond all formal measurements." As a response to this claim, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) promulgated a series of in-depth monographs on Communist, Communist-front groups, and other radical organizations operating in the United States.

During the Eisenhower administration, the FBI, bolstered by public and government support for surveillance of radical organizations, engaged in an extensive program to survey, analyze, and research the activities of various organizations. Radical organizations under surveillance included the CPUSA, the Nation of Islam, the Ku Klux Klan, the Socialist Workers Party, and the National Party of Puerto Rico. In addition, the FBI surveyed the activities of the various Communist Bloc intelligence services operating in the United States.

The monographs included in this micropublication are the products of the FBI's extensive research and analysis activities during the Eisenhower administration. These monographs provide an in-depth study of the CPUSA and to a lesser extent of other radical organizations. From the successful post-war prosecution of Communists, factionalism within the Communist ranks and the extension of underground operations, to the revitalization of the CPUSA by the late 1950s, these monographs chart principally the CPUSA's consolidation of its rank and file, and the formulation of new plans, policies, and programs.

# SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The majority of the monographs in this micropublication deal with the activities of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA). These monographs highlight the revitalization of the Communist Party. In addition, they highlight the Communist inroads in the labor movement, Negro affairs and civil rights, and "united front" groups. Communist infiltration into these latter groups was one method of subtly furthering the Communist party objectives through non-Communist organizations. Highlighted below are four prominent monographs in this micropublication.

## ***The Communist Party Line***

The monograph, *Communist Party Line*, sets forth the position (from quotations) taken by the CPUSA on major issues of national and international significance. These positions have been determined by the FBI from a review of authoritative Communist publications. The publications reviewed to determine the CPUSA viewpoint include the newspapers *Daily Worker* (until cessation of publication on January 13, 1958) and *The Worker*, as well as the periodicals entitled *Political Affairs* and *Masses & Mainstream* (changed to *Mainstream* after October 1956). In addition, the *Party Voice*, the newspaper of the New York State Communist Party, was included. The table of contents of the *Communist Party Line* includes sections on foreign policy; domestic issues; labor and industry; agriculture; colonialism; legislative and judicial affairs; armed forces; minority (national and racial) groups; education, culture, science, and religion; women; and youth. This monograph was revised and published semi-annually.

## ***Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities***

The monograph, *Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities*, summarizes the activities of the national and regional/district organizations of the Communist party in the United States. These summaries are compiled from the available information collected and provided by the FBI's intelligence-gathering apparatus. The summaries are divided into two parts: topical, and district and regional. The first part consists of discussions on the CPUSA policy-making apparatus and personnel, impacts on international communism, criticism of U.S. and Western foreign policies, the cold war, and detailed discussions on various domestic U.S. topics. These domestic topics include agitation and demonstrations, youth affairs, Negro matters, farmers' situation, and strategies in industry and agriculture. In addition, there is discussion of propaganda, recruiting, and organizational activities. These monographs were published semi-annually.

## ***Communist Propaganda in the United States***

These monographs constitute a series of comprehensive studies on Communist propaganda from the founding of CPUSA in 1919 to 1959. The monographs examine the various channels through which foreign and domestic propaganda was directed at the American public. These

channels include the press and publishing, art and entertainment, exchanges and honors, diplomatic mediums, and educational programs. These monographs are divided into nine parts: Part I: Theory, Objectives, and Organization; Part II: Target Groups; Part III: Techniques; Part IV: Demonstrations; Part V: Press and Publications; Part VI: Organizations; Part VII: Art, Entertainment, and Miscellaneous Vehicles; Part VIII: Campaigns; and Part IX: External Propaganda Media. Material utilized in these monographs was compiled from both public and confidential FBI sources. The public sources are identified at the end of each monograph, while the confidential sources have been retained by the FBI.

### ***Communist Press, U.S.A., Statements Directed against American Society***

These monographs reflect the extreme, anti-American statements expressed in the Communist press in the United States or in organs whose publication policies parallel in whole or in part the aims of the CPUSA from 1919 through 1934. These monographs are the result of an extensive FBI review of pamphlets, leaflets, handbills, periodicals, newsletters, circulars, newspapers, journals, magazines, and books published in the United States between 1919 and 1957. These monographs are divided chronological into four parts: Section I, September–December 1919, emphasizing the birth of the CPUSA; Section II, 1920–1924, emphasizing organizational development and militancy; Section III, 1925–1929, emphasizing the factors leading to the depression and CPUSA growth; and Section IV, 1930–1934, emphasizing the causes of the depression and CPUSA's response.

In addition to these titles there are monographs that highlight, summarize, and/or analyze the political, social, and economic programs, policies, and plans of the CPUSA.

Apart from the monographs on the CPUSA, there are others on the activities of other radical organizations. These include the Nation of Islam, the Ku Klux Klan, and the National Party of Puerto Rico. In addition, there are monographs on the activities of Communist Bloc intelligence organizations in the United States.



## **SOURCE NOTE**

The documents in this micropublication are from the FBI Series of the Records of the White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs (Robert Cutler, Dillon Anderson, and Gordon Gray), 1952–1961. These records are located at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library, Abilene, Kansas.

## **EDITORIAL NOTE**

The documents included in this micropublication are from two subseries of the FBI Series of the Records of the White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs (Robert Cutler, Dillon Anderson, and Gordon Gray), 1952–1961. These subseries are the FBI Publications Subseries and the Alphabetical Subseries.

This micropublication includes all of the available reports comprising the FBI Publications Subseries. The declassified or sanitized contents of this series have been microfilmed in their entirety. In addition, UPA has included five publications reports for the 1959 period that were filed in the Alphabetical Subseries.

UPA has microfilmed all folders. The reports in the FBI Publications Series are arranged in reverse chronological order. UPA has retained this arrangement in its micropublication. Those items from the Alphabetical Subseries have been inserted into their correct chronological place in this publication. "Document withdrawal sheets" have also been microfilmed for those items that had not been declassified at the time of microfilming. "Document withdrawal sheets" itemize documents that have been removed—withdrawn—from a folder due to either national security or privacy restrictions by the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library. The Reel Index notes which items have been removed.

# ACRONYM LIST

The following acronyms are used frequently in this guide and are provided here for your convenience.

<b>AFL</b>	American Federation of Labor
<b>CIO</b>	Congress of Industrial Organizations
<b>CPSU</b>	Communist Party, Soviet Union
<b>CPUSA</b>	Communist Party USA
<b>FBI</b>	Federal Bureau of Investigation
<b>PRC</b>	People's Republic of China
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>U.S.</b>	United States
<b>USSR</b>	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

# REEL INDEX

The following index is a guide to the reports included in this micropublication. The documents have been subdivided by year in reverse chronological order. The Reel Index details each microfilmed report. The first line of the entry contains the frame number at which the document begins and the title of the document, date, and total number of pages. The following line contains the original security classification followed in brackets by the date the document was declassified or sanitized. There are a few documents that were originally unclassified, but whose distribution was controlled by the FBI; these have no date. The final lines consist of a synopsis of the document and/or a listing of the table of contents.

## Reel 1

### 1960

- 0001 **The Nation of Islam.** October 14. 110pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]

A study of the "fanatical," all-Negro Nation of Islam organization as of October 1960. This study sets forth information on the origin of the organization, its leadership and organization, and its openly publicized doctrines. In addition, the nonpublicized attitudes of the organization and its members toward the federal government, white people, and the use of violence are highlighted. Material utilized in this study was compiled from both public and confidential FBI sources. The public sources are identified by footnotes, while the confidential FBI sources were retained by the FBI.

The table of contents consists of the following sections: background and origin; organization; conventions, bazaars, and feasts; finances and building program; publicity and recruitment of members; security measures and discipline; incidents with law enforcement officials; and doctrines, attitudes, and dogma. There is also an appendix of lessons learned.

- 0111 **[The] Communist Party Line and [Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—] Activities, January—June (1).** August 3. 97pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]

Discussion of international relations, outlining the CPUSA position on the bipartisan cold war policy of the United States and calling for a long-term peace policy, based on "honest" negotiations with the USSR; and the collapse of the 1960 Paris Summit due to this cold war policy. In addition, this monograph illustrates the CPUSA position on U.S.-Japanese Mutual Security Treaty; U.S. support of the counterrevolutionary movement in Cuba; demand for the U.S. recognition of the PRC; and the rearmament of West Germany. In domestic affairs, this monograph highlights CPUSA support of "peace" candidates in the 1960 elections; the position of the CPUSA on big business and government versus labor; accusations of U.S. withholding of aid to Latin American economies; civil rights legislation and equality for Negroes based on united mass action; and support of youth as the vanguard of the Communist movement in the United States.

- 0208 **[The] Communist Party Line and [Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—] Activities, January–June (2).** July 27. 54pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 1/17/78.]  
Highlights CPUSA activities on national and international matters, as well as the initiation of the programs and plans of action promulgated at the 17th National Convention in December 1959. CPUSA influence in the youth movement and the radicalization of youth worldwide is outlined. This is highlighted in the discussion of the San Francisco riots during the San Francisco hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee in May 1960. In addition, this monograph outlines the development of an electoral policy for the 1960 elections. Internationally, the U-2 incident and the failed 1960 Paris Summit are discussed in detail. The changes in CPUSA position on these two items illustrate the allegiance of the CPUSA to the international Communist party line, as indicated by the USSR.  
The table of contents of this monograph includes: CPUSA National Policy-Making, highlighting the organization and leadership; International Relations, highlighting the Paris Summit, the South African situation, Cuban situation, and the U.S.-Japanese mutual security treaty; Domestic Affairs, highlighting agitation and violence, youth, Negro and farm matters, strategy, education, propaganda and recruiting, and security; prosecutive action against the CPUSA, noting Smith Act prosecutions and the Internal Security Act of 1950; and District Organization (outlines the activities of the local and state parties). The districts are subdivided into regions and/or states.
- 1959**
- 0262 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July–December.** January 26. 49pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 9/23/88.]  
Highlights the election of Gus Hall as general secretary, the visit of Soviet general secretary Nikita Khrushchev to the United States, and the activities at the 17th National Convention. These three subjects are considered “turning points” in the history of the CPUSA. Nikita Khrushchev’s visit was the first for a Soviet leader and heartened the CPUSA in its resolve to form a united organization. This unity was also assisted by the general secretary election of Gus Hall. The action plans and programs promulgated at the 17th National Convention illustrate CPUSA interest in membership, youth, Negro affairs, and labor and farmers. The 17th National Convention emphasized the desire to extend Communist influence and to break the bonds of isolation from the masses.  
This monograph includes: CPUSA leadership and organization; international relations; membership; security; the Negro question; youth matters; funds and fundraising; political activities; strategy in industry; education and propaganda; Smith Act prosecutions; and activities of the district organizations.
- 0311 **FBI “C” (4).** [The Communist Party Line, July–December. January 29, 1960.] 113pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include “thaw” in the cold war due to the U.S. visit of Nikita Khrushchev; U.S. interference in Cuba; West Berlin situation; and recognition of the PRC and Democratic Republic of Germany (East). Domestic issues include support of political agenda for the 1960 elections; big business versus labor conflict; U.S. interference in Latin America; failure of the federal government to protect individual rights; racism in the South; school integration; and juvenile delinquency.

- 0424 **FBI "C" (5).** [Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part IX: External Propaganda Media. September 8.] 93pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 2/25/87.]  
Examines various channels through which foreign Communist propaganda is directed at the American people. These vehicles of propaganda include the press and publications, radio and television, motion pictures, educational and social exchanges, prizes and honors, and diplomatic mediums. The latter took the form of speeches and personal appearances of representatives and embassy tours, and are used by Communist Bloc officials. In addition, a considerable portion of Communist propaganda from abroad is destined for Americans of foreign birth and is published in their native languages.
- 0517 **FBI "C" (11).** [Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part VIII: Campaigns. June 11.] 104pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 4/15/86.]  
Illustrates key part that campaigns play in promoting Communist agitation and propaganda, the nature and purpose of campaigns, how they originate, their characteristics, and the benefits the Communist movement realizes from them. A campaign in Communist terminology is defined as a concentrated, continuous, and concerted succession of agitation and propaganda activities specifically devised and timed to sway public opinion. Communist campaigns are intended to arouse, influence, and mobilize as many people as possible to further Communist goals. Campaigns function as an outlet through which a great variety and volume of Communist agitation and propaganda are funneled for maximum effectiveness. Throughout its history, the American Communist movement has systematically, consistently, and constantly relied upon campaigns as a primary instrument of agitation and propaganda. This monograph analyzes in detail the Sacco-Vanzetti campaign, the Scottsboro campaign, the Peace campaign (late 1940s through 1959), and the Rosenberg-Sobell campaign.
- 0621 **FBI "C" (6).** [Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January—June. July 14.] 49pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 1/26/88.]  
Highlights the preparation of the CPUSA for the 17th National Convention by consolidating the ranks of the CPUSA and the formulation of plans, policies, and programs which will lead to the revitalization of the organization. There is also a brief description of the international Communist issue.
- 0670 **FBI "C" (3).** [The Communist Party Line, January—June. July 23.] 135pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include U.S. foreign policy; summit meeting; West German situation; nuclear weapons tests; recognition of the PRC; and trade with Communist Bloc countries. Domestic issues include freedom of the press; tax relief for the poor; attempts to build a labor party; labor-management problems, including labor violence in the South, HUAC hearings on the Chicago Packinghouse Workers Union, and the steel strikes; U.S. interference in Latin America, particularly in Cuba; civil rights issues in the South; and youth.

## 1958

- 0805 **Communist Party [, U.S.A. Summary—] Activities, July–December.** January 23, 1959. 52pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 9/23/88.]  
Outlines the activities of the pro-Soviet faction, headed by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, and its control of the CPUSA. This monograph highlights the Soviet support of this faction and its satisfaction with the progress made in resolving the internal factional struggle. Also highlighted is the controversy over the “death” of the CPUSA due to infighting and crackdown by the federal government. Another topic of discussion is the easing of restrictions on the issuance of passports to Communist members.
- 0857 **[The] Communist Party Line July–December.** January 23, 1959. 105pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include condemnation of U.S. foreign policy; Middle East situation; West Berlin; Formosa and Offshore Islands situation and recognition of the PRC; need for a summit conference; praise for the Soviet Seven-Year Plan; support of ban on nuclear weapons testing; election of Charles de Gaulle in France and losses to French Communist party. Domestic issues include comments on recession and general economic situation; support of “liberalist candidates” in the November 1958 congressional elections; condemnation of labor leaders and cooperation between labor and farmers; condemnation of U.S. interference in the Middle East and Latin America; support of civil rights and federal intervention in the South; support of welfare and training programs for women and youth; and condemnation of Boris Pasternak’s book *Doctor Zhivago*.
- 0962 **The Ku Klux Klan. Section I, 1865–1944.** August 26. 45pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Provides an understanding of the Klan by reviewing Klan activities. (The late 1950s saw a resurgence in the Ku Klux Klan, allegedly brought on by the issue of integration in schools, public transportation, and businesses.) In general, it has been during periods of social unrest that the Klan and similar organizations have risen to their greatest heights.  
Section I of this two-part study is a brief historical summary of Ku Klux Klan activities in the period from 1865 to 1944. It is organized to delineate the basic nature of the Klan and its ideas.  
The table of contents is divided into two parts: The Klan of the Reconstruction Period; and The Klan During and After World War I. These parts are subdivided into various topical discussions.

## Reel 2

### 1958 cont.

- 0001 **The Ku Klux Klan. Section II, 1944–1958.** August. 85pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Section II of the two-part study on the Ku Klux Klan is devoted to Klan activities from 1944 to 1958. During this period, a significant change occurred in the Klan organization—it degenerated into many individual, almost independent Klan groups. In general, this monograph depicts the major developments of, changes in, and resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan in response to the civil rights issues.

The table of contents is subdivided into three parts: The Klan Reorganizes; The Fight for Control; and Klan Movement Marked by Factionalism. In addition, these parts are subdivided into topical discussions of the various Klan organizations.

- 0086      **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January–June.** July 15. 55pp.  
Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 9/23/88.]  
Highlights the ending of the factional infighting between the right-wing forces of John Gates and the left-wing, pro-Soviet forces of William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis, culminating in the resignation of John Gates as party secretary. This monograph details the efforts by the left-wing, pro-Soviet faction in solidifying its control of the central party machinery and districts.
- 0141      **The Communist Party Line, January–June.** July 22. 120pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include peaceful coexistence doctrine; ban on nuclear weapons testing; support of Soviet position on Western missile bases in Europe and the Middle East; demand for a nuclear-free West Germany; recognition of the PRC; the rise to power of Charles de Gaulle in France; and support of Soviet execution of Hungarian independence leaders. Domestic issues include support of “butter, not guns” program and approach to the federal budget; criticism of labor union leadership; organization of the unemployed and support for mass labor-farmer coalition; support of federal aid to agriculture; call for abolition of congressional investigating committee and the Loyalty Program; repeal of the Smith Act and Internal Security Act of 1950; civil rights; and federal aid to public education.
- 0261      **Communist Press, U.S.A., Statements Directed against American Society. Section IV, 1930–1934.** June 26. 145pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Reflects the extreme, anti-American statements expressed in the Communist press in the United States or in organs whose publication policies parallel in whole or in part the aims of the CPUSA. This monograph analyzes the use of the depression as a weapon in the recruitment of sympathizers and party members from all walks of life.  
Beginning in 1930, Americans found themselves entering into the Great Depression. The resultant economic and psychological wounds were probed deeply by the CPUSA. By promising bread to the hungry, bonuses to the needy, funds to the unemployed and aged, and hope to the hopeless, the CPUSA was able to recruit and organize popular fronts to champion all causes. These fronts, a facade for the machinations of the CPUSA, disseminated pamphlets, leaflets, newsletters, booklets, books, and newspapers that not only continued the propaganda assault on the United States, but helped create an atmosphere of dissatisfaction, hatred, and confusion.  
In view of the number of Communist fronts during the 1930s, this monograph makes every effort to identify the publication, publisher, or author as an echo of the Communist party line in the United States.
- 0406      **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part VII: Art, Entertainment, and Miscellaneous Vehicles.** May 28. 85pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 8/24/89.]  
This monograph is the seventh in a series of detailed studies relative to Communist propaganda in the United States from the formation of the CPUSA in 1919 to 1958. Various forms of art and entertainment are examined, as well as a number of supplementary vehicles, which have been employed by American Communists and sympathizers in their propaganda and agitation activities. These various forms of art and entertainment include paintings, cartoons, songs, dances, motion pictures, plays,

radio, television, and phonograph records. Supplementary vehicles include schools, camps, visual aids, awards and prizes, flags, emblems, and sports.

- 0491 **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part VI: Organizations.** March 17. 3pp.  
Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was still classified at the time of microfilming.]

## 1957

- 0494 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July 1957–December 1957.** February 6, 1958. 57pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 9/23/88.]  
Highlights the intense internal factionalism in the CPUSA between John Gates and the right-wing faction and the left-wing, pro-Soviet faction headed by William Z. Foster and Eugene Dennis. The newspaper *Daily Worker* was a casualty in this internal struggle due to its support of the right-wing faction. In addition, this monograph points out the Soviet interest in the internal struggle of the CPUSA.
- 0551 **The Communist Party Line, May 1957–December 1957.** January 27, 1958. 132pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include peaceful coexistence; nuclear weapons test ban; NATO; German reunification; Middle East tensions and desire for Soviet participation in the region; dissolution of the colonial empires; and Bolshevik Revolution anniversary activities. Domestic issues include equal rights for Negroes and the right to vote in the South; approval of use of federal troops in Little Rock; condemnation of economic policies; AFL-CIO situation; views of congressional hearings on labor racketeering; repeal of anti-Communist legislation and abolishment of congressional investigating committees, the loyalty-security program, and the use of informants; and demand for new trial for Morton Sobell.
- 0683 **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part V: Press and Publications.** August 27. 82pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 8/24/89.]  
Examines the Communist press and publications, the most important channel used by CPUSA in their propaganda and agitation activities. For its size the CPUSA distributes more literature than almost any other organization in the United States. Through the dissemination of Communist literature, the party is able to indoctrinate its members and sympathizers and to reach and propagandize the non-Communist populace. This monograph points out that during its history, the CPUSA has continually made strenuous efforts to improve the form and content of its literature and widen its distribution and consumption.  
The table of contents is subdivided into ten parts: Importance and Functions; Form and Content; Principal Publications; Books; Pamphlets; Leaflets; Miscellaneous Printed Matter; Publishers and Printers; Distribution Methods; and Volume.
- 0765 **Soviet "Illegal" Espionage in the United States.** August 20. 42pp.  
[Top Secret—Declassified 8/9/85.]  
Illustrates Soviet espionage methodology, techniques, and personages in the United States and consists of photographs and descriptions of major Soviet agents, devices used to conceal microfilm and coded messages, radio equipment, microfilming equipment, and "dead drops."



- 0807 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January 1957–June 1957.** August 15. 62pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 5/11/88.]  
Highlights the internal factionalism and stagnation in the CPUSA and the path that the American Communist movement should follow. This monograph outlines the effects of Soviet party secretary Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Josef [Joseph] Stalin, as well as the revelation of rising anti-Semitism in the USSR and the Soviet military response to the Hungarian uprising. In addition, there is an analysis of the February 9–12 National Convention and the adoption of a new constitution.
- 0869 **Lenin's Revolutionary Thoughts. Statements from [V. I. Lenin,] *Selected Works*, Volumes I–XII, Part I: A–M.** August 13. 132pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Comprises quotations representing a cross section of the revolutionary thoughts of V. I. Lenin. The resurgence of interest in the thoughts of Lenin was brought about by Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Josef [Joseph] Stalin and Stalinism. This study is not intended to be an analysis or complete evaluation of the writings of V. I. Lenin. It is intended to be a research aid, a stimulus to further reading, and a reminder of the position taken by Lenin on the principles of democracy.  
The table of contents is arranged alphabetically and includes a wide range of subjects. These subjects include: Agitation; Alliances; Capitalism; Communist Party; Democracy; Dictatorship of the Proletariat; and Marxism.

## Reel 3

### 1957 cont.

- 0001 **Lenin's Revolutionary Thoughts. Statements from [V. I. Lenin,] *Selected Works*, Volumes I–XII, Part II: N–Z.** August 13. 114pp. [The page numbering is consecutive with Part I.]  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
See Reel 2, frame 0869 for overall description.  
The table of contents is arranged alphabetically: Organization; Peace; Proletariat; Religion; Revolution; Socialism; the State; Trade Unions; and War.
- 0115 **Leninism-Stalinism: The Deadly Parallel.** August 13. 55pp.  
[Unclassified—Distribution Controlled.]  
Analyzes, by quotations from the writings of V. I. Lenin and Josef [Joseph] Stalin, the similarity in the political and doctrinal philosophies of Leninism and Stalinism.  
The table of contents is subdivided into eight parts: Philosophy and Nature of Society; Religion; Class Struggle; State; Theory and Tactics of the Proletarian Revolution; Dictatorship of the Proletariat; World Communist Society; and the Communist Party in Russia. These parts are subdivided into specific topical discussions.
- 0170 **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part IV: Demonstrations.** July 24. 87pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 8/15/86.]  
Features demonstrations defined as public gatherings or mass activity by which Communists endeavor to incite, influence, and involve a maximum number of people to further Communist goals. History highlights demonstrations as one of the most important media employed in propaganda and agitation work.

- 0257 **Communist Press, U.S.A., Statements Directed against American Society. Section III, 1925–1929.** June 26. 101pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Focuses on the years preceding the Great Depression, years of industrial expansion, prosperity, and efforts at maintaining world peace. In response to the burgeoning industrial and commercial growth of the United States, the CPUSA at its national convention in 1925 called for a reorganization of its goals. This monograph highlights the changes in the CPUSA from a loose federation to a more militant organization and in its penetration into the economic, social, and political structure of the United States. Highlights include the expansion of the Communist press; advocacy for a second American Revolution; condemnation of U.S. "imperialism" and U.S. intransigence toward the USSR; the military establishment as a target for militants; the *Sacco-Vanzetti* case; and attacks on religion.
- 0358 **The Communist Party and Social Reform.** June 11. 47pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the nature of reform in the American democratic process and Communist claims of achievement in the field of social reform. Reform is defined, in this monograph, as an elemental means of improving human society and has developed as a natural, popular, and traditional method of the democratic process. This monograph analyzes the philosophy and use of social reforms by the CPUSA in its propaganda. These social reforms include Social Security; the Wagner Act and wage and hour legislation; and desegregation and the Negro issue.
- 0405 **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part III: Techniques.** June 4. 55pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 6/30/86.]  
Enumerates and describes the principal techniques utilized in disseminating propaganda favorable to the Communist cause.  
The table of contents is divided into five parts: Factors Aiding Receptivity; Techniques for Arousing Interest; Techniques for Manipulating the Issue; Techniques for Establishing Proof; and Techniques for Neutralizing the Opposition.
- 0460 **The Communist Party Line, January–April.** May 27. 109pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include peaceful coexistence; capitalist and Socialist competition; nuclear weapons test ban; Middle East situation; attack on the Eisenhower Doctrine and the Bermuda Conference; call for Geneva-type conference; support for U.S. recognition of the PRC; support of Ghana; and criticism of NATO. Domestic issues include inflation issue; expansion of federal social welfare programs; validity of Marxism-Leninism; attacks on Republican support of big business and "big agriculture"; congressional hearings on labor racketeering; demands on the AFL-CIO and support of organizing southern workers; support of the Negro liberation movement and the Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in Washington, D.C.; and support of youth and equal pay for women.
- 0569 **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part II: Target Groups.** May 21. 62pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 6/30/86.]  
Enumerates and discusses various target groups in this country to which Communist propaganda has been directed. These target groups include labor; minorities, particularly Jews, Italians, Puerto Ricans, Poles, and Mexicans; Negroes; youth; veterans; women; farmers; and religious groups. In addition, much Communist propaganda is designed and targeted toward strengthening the unity, discipline, and morale of the Communist membership.

- 0631 **Communist Press, U.S.A., Statements Directed against American Society, Section II: 1920–1924.** April 30. 83pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Reflects the results of an extensive review of publications printed in the United States since September 1919, which propagate Communist principles and doctrines. This section covers the years when the CPUSA was establishing press media through which verbal attacks could be lodged against various aspects of the United States.  
The years 1920 through 1924 saw significant changes in the social, economic, and political scene due to World War I and America's participation and the consolidation of the Soviet Union. This monograph highlights the growing Communist militancy; open declarations for the overthrow of the government; attacks on the judicial system and the Justice Department; attacks on social, veterans, and religious organizations; and the decision to propagandize all classes and ages through an expanded Communist media.

- 0714 **Communism Versus the Jewish People.** March 13. 100pp.  
[Unclassified]  
Highlights the fundamental differences between communism and the religious, cultural, and political ideals of the Jewish people. The FBI cited this monograph as basically an investigative aid for its agents in security informant development among Jewish members of the CPUSA.  
The table of contents is subdivided into five parts. These include Communist Interest in the Jews as a Minority Group; Communist Theory and Tactics concerning the Jews as a Religious Group; Communist Theory and Tactics concerning the Jews as a National Group; Communist Theory and Tactics concerning the Jews as a Political Group; and Revelations since the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

## 1956

- 0814 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July–December.** February 1957. 66pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 5/11/88.]  
Highlights the internal factionalism within the party. Topics discussed include the effects of Soviet party secretary Nikita Khrushchev's denunciation of Josef [Joseph] Stalin; CPUSA party secretary John Gates's call for the dissolution of the party and its reorganization into a political action association; preparation for the 1957 national convention and the drafting of a new constitution that would afford more control for the rank-and-file; and the continuing support and growth of the pro-Soviet faction.
- 0880 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January–June.** August 16. 99pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 5/11/88.]  
Highlights the internal factionalism within the party brought about by the revelations and denunciation of Josef [Joseph] Stalin by Soviet party secretary Nikita Khrushchev. In addition, this monograph highlights the decision by John Gates, party executive secretary, to advocate a more critical attitude toward the USSR and William Z. Foster's response from the pro-Soviet faction.
- 0979 **The Communist Party Line, October–December.** January 17, 1957. 31pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include peaceful coexistence; capitalist and Socialist competition; criticism of the U.S. disarmament agenda; condemnation of the United Kingdom and France for creating the Suez Crisis; support of the Polish "independent" path; and suppression of the Hungarian uprising.

## Reel 4

### 1956 cont.

- 0001 **The Communist Party Line, October–December.** January 17, 1957 cont. 67pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Domestic issues include comments on the reelection of Dwight D. Eisenhower; condemnation of actions against the CPUSA; unemployment and support of the labor movement; attacks on the use of the Taft-Hartley Act; support of the AFL and CIO merger; repeal of the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Walter-McCarran Act, and the Taft-Hartley Act; support for civil rights movement in the South; attack on the closing of the Jefferson School of Social Science; federal aid to education; youth; and juvenile delinquency.
- 0068 **The Communist Party Line, May–September.** October 12. 109pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include attacks on U.S. foreign policy; call for peaceful coexistence and competition with Socialist countries; support of the nationalization of the Suez Canal; position on revelations and denunciation of Josef [Joseph] Stalin; unrest in Poznan, Poland; and denunciation of Colonialist regimes in Cyprus and Algeria. Domestic issues include call for a Socialist coalition; support for defeat of Republican candidates in the 1956 elections; protest of the Taft-Hartley Act and support for AFL-CIO; support for farmers; repeal of the Smith Act and Internal Security Act of 1950; appeal for reduction in national defense spending; civil rights legislation and party platforms; support of NAACP in the South and boycotting of bus lines in Florida; call for increase in exchanges; support for federal legislation guaranteeing equal pay for women; and juvenile delinquency.
- 0177 **Communist Propaganda in the United States, Part I: Theory, Objectives, and Organization.** November 23. 60pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 2/25/87.]  
Deals generally with the history and nature of propaganda and includes a discussion of the theory and role of Communist propaganda; highlights the strategy and tactics of Communist propaganda; and describes the coordination and organization of Communist propaganda.
- 0237 **The Communist Party and the Negro, 1953–1956.** October 24. 71pp.  
[Secret—Declassified 2/21/86.]  
A study of the relations between the CPUSA and African-Americans highlighting the use of Communist front organizations to infiltrate and inculcate its goals into legitimate non-Communist African-American organizations. The majority of the CPUSA efforts are directed toward African-Americans in the South.  
The table of contents includes: CPUSA on Various Aspects of the Negro Question Today; Principal Communist Party-Negro Front Groups; The Communist Party-Negro-Fraternal, Protest-and-Improvement Organizations; and Results of Communist Party Activity Directed toward Negroes.
- 0308 **Communist Press, U.S.A., Statements Directed against American Society, Section I: September–December 1919.** September 18. 102pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
This is the introductory issue of a series of monographs that reflects the results of an extensive review of pamphlets, leaflets, handbills, periodicals, newsletters, circulars, newspapers, journals, magazines, and books published in the United States since September 1919, which propagate Communist principles and doctrines. This monograph covers the period in which there was a coalescence of various types of

Socialist and Communist literature. It highlights the period of flux when groups were shifting alliances and when organizations were coming into and going out of existence as communism sought to lay its foundation and chart its course in the United States.

- 0410 **The Communist Party Line, January–April.** May 31. 88pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include attacks on U.S. foreign policy; need for peaceful coexistence and greater American-Soviet friendship; and the 20th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the denunciation of Josef [Joseph] Stalin. Domestic issues include tax reduction for the low-income group; political action by labor; admission of progressive unions into the AFL-CIO; farm crisis and trade with Socialist countries; repeal of the Smith Act, Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Walter-McCarran Act; support of U.S. Supreme Court ruling on sedition laws; call for federal intervention in the South and support of civil rights for Negroes; federal aid to education; and support of equal pay for women and right to organize.
- 0498 **Charts regarding Current Communist Subversion and Espionage in the United States.** ca. 1956. 8pp.  
[Top Secret—Declassified with Deletions 8/10/89.]  
Charts include: Examples of Communist Party Infiltration Objectives; and Prosecutions under the Smith Act.

## 1955

- 0506 **The Communist Party Line, September–December.** January 19, 1956. 77pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include fostering of the “Geneva-spirit”; Geneva Foreign Ministers meeting; Arab-Israeli tensions; German reunification; disarmament; UN admission of the PRC; expansion of East-West trade; exchanges; and call for continued dissolution of colonial empires. Domestic issues include publicity regarding the Emmett Louis Till Murder case; support of federal intervention in the South and enactment of civil rights legislation; AFL and CIO merger; civil liberties; efforts to abolish the Federal Security Program; support of appellate decision regarding the U.S. Coast Guard Screening Program; and federal aid to education.
- 0583 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July–December.** February 15. 118pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 8/28/86?]  
Highlights the efforts of the CPUSA to operate from an underground apparatus and CPUSA decisions to begin operating in open agitational activities, following the Geneva Conference. In addition, this monograph illustrates the efforts, through propaganda, to legitimize the CPUSA and influence the decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court on the constitutionality question of the Internal Security Act of 1950 and appeals of convictions under the Smith Act.
- 0701 **Summary Brief: Donald Duart Maclean; Guy Francis De Moncy Burgess; Harold Adrian Russell [Kim] Philby.** November 8. 41pp.  
[Top Secret—Declassified with Deletions 12/13/84.]  
FBI summary of the espionage case against Donald Maclean, Guy Burgess, and Kim Philby that includes the basis for the FBI investigation; disappearance of Maclean and Burgess; background information on and interviews about Maclean and Burgess; available information on Kim Philby and his association with Burgess and Maclean; and allegations by Soviet defector Vladimir Petrov.

- 0742 **Charts regarding Communist Party, U.S.A.—Communist Youth.** October 10. 10pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 8/24/89.]  
These charts represent a study of the CPUSA Youth Program.
- 0752 **The Communist Party Line, May–August.** September 30. 85pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include the Geneva Meeting of Foreign Ministers [Big Four Conference]; fostering of the "Geneva-spirit"; German reunification; disarmament; UN admission of the PRC; expansion of East-West trade; and exchanges. Domestic issues include repeal of anti-Communist legislation; call for the labor movement to organize the unemployed and southern workers; support of school desegregation and civil rights; suffering of American science and culture due to congressional investigations and security regulations; and discrimination against women.
- 0837 **Communist Party, U.S.A.: The Underground Apparatus, 1953–1955.** September 26. 122pp.  
[Top Secret—Declassified with Deletions 1/24/88.]  
A detailed study of the underground operations and activities of the CPUSA from 1953 to 1955.
- 0959 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January–June.** August 12. 45pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 7/28/88?]  
Highlights the effectiveness of both the underground and semi-open party apparatus in promoting the aims of the CPUSA.

## Reel 5

### 1955 cont.

- 0001 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January–June** cont. 74pp.  
See Reel 4, frame 0959 for information on this monograph.
- 0075 **The Menace of Communism in the United States Today.** July 29. 91pp.  
[Top Secret—Declassified with Deletions 4/22/87.]  
A brief study of some of the more salient elements constituting communism in the United States in 1955 conducted to set forth a digest of selected current major activities of the CPUSA, and intelligence efforts of foreign Communists and their representatives operating in the United States. The monograph also evaluates the need for the Loyalty-Security Program in light of these activities.
- 0166 **Communist Infiltration of the American Merchant Marine.** July 21. 98pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the Communist infiltration of the American merchant marine and deals solely with the sailor and offshore unions. Other elements on the waterfront, such as the longshoremen, are considered only incidentally. This monograph highlights the principles by which infiltration was guided; outlines the Communist program from 1921 to 1955; identifies and explains the techniques and tactics utilized; and sets forth the results and extent of infiltration.

- 0264 **Discipline in the Communist Party, U.S.A.** June 23. 100pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 8/15/86.]  
A detailed study of discipline in the CPUSA from 1919 to 1955, this monograph details the general nature and meaning of Communist discipline; enumerates the factors contributing to the acceptance of this discipline by party members; and describes the techniques utilized to enforce discipline in the ranks.
- 0364 **The Socialist Workers Party.** June 9. 67pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
A general study of the nature, doctrines, organization, and activities of the Socialist Workers party from its founding in 1938 to 1955. Also includes a brief discussion of the origin and history of Trotskyism.
- 0431 **The Communist Party Line, January–April.** June 6. 78pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include the U.S.-PRC situation. Domestic issues reflect the finalized program of the Communist Party, sponsored by CPUSA national chairman William Z. Foster. This program highlights two main aspects: labor's independence from the Democratic party and the emphasis on a third party movement composed of labor and farmers. In addition, this monograph highlights the CPUSA's position on the AFL and CIO merger; continuing attacks on McCarthyism and the Justice Department; investigation of the informant system; and abandonment of middle-of-the-road politics.
- 0509 **Communist Party, U.S.A.—School System.** May 5. 11pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 8/24/89.]  
Study of the school system of the CPUSA, highlighting principles and doctrine; front schools; curricula, methodology, and textbooks; and security.
- 0520 **The Communist Front Movement in the United States.** March 15. 99pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 8/12/86.]  
General study of the Communist front movement in the United States during the period 1919–1954. It describes the nature and meaning of the tactic of the united front in the international Communist movement and highlights how Communist front organizations are an integral part and instrument of this particular tactic; outlines the character and purpose of Communist front groups; and details the origin, development and impact of Communist front organizations in the United States between 1919 and 1954. This monograph does not highlight Communist-controlled or infiltrated labor organizations or unions. These organizations are not considered in the Communist front category by the FBI.
- 0619 **The Educational Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Part II: "Inner Party" Schools.** March 14. 58pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 8/24/89.]  
Discusses the organizational apparatus, teaching methods, and general courses of study through which the CPUSA provides instruction for its members.
- 0677 **Soviet Military, Naval, and Air Representatives in the United States—Covert Operational Methods.** February 23. 3pp.  
Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

## 1954

- 0680 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July–December.** February 18, 1955. 117pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 3/11/88.]  
The activities highlighted include support of the Communist peace offensive; campaign attacking U.S. policy in Guatemala and Indochina; fundraising and propagandizing efforts for repeal of repressive legislation; and advocating the merger of the AFL and CIO. In addition, the extensive activities of the underground apparatus and front groups are highlighted.
- 0797 **The Communist Party Line, September–December.** January 31, 1955. 61pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/19/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. Generally these issues include declaration of rise of fascism in the United States brought about by the passage of the Communist Control Act; Communist press emphasis on unity and front organizations; comments on U.S. foreign policy; peaceful coexistence issue; defeat of the Eisenhower administration's domestic policies; and the political role of Labor-Farmer Coalition.
- 0858 **Communist Work among American Youth.** December 17. 152pp.  
[Secret—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
A study of the origin, growth, results, international connections, and present status of the work of the CPUSA among youth. Includes a discussion of the Leninist Young Communist League in Russia and the founding of the Young Communist International as background for a description of the Communist youth movement in the United States.

## Reel 6

### 1954 cont.

- 0001 **Allegiance of the Communist Party, U.S.A., to the Soviet Union.** December 22. 55pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Highlights CPUSA's support and allegiance to the Soviet Union and the CPSU. Statements by the COMINTERN and the CPSU, official declarations of the CPUSA and its leaders, and pledges of allegiance are presented as evidence of CPUSA's allegiance to the Soviet Union.
- 0056 **Communications Methods of the Communist Party, U.S.A.** November 9. 64pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 11/10/87.]  
Describes the various media and techniques utilized by the CPUSA to handle its communications. In addition, there are details regarding the security measures employed to safeguard this communications system.
- 0120 **The Communist Party Line, May–August.** September 15. 61pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 4/8/82.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include Indochina and the Geneva Conference; the Guatemalan situation; and comments on Winston S. Churchill and Jawaharlal Nehru's support of peaceful coexistence. Domestic issues include comments on McCarthyism; U.S. Supreme Court rulings on school segregation and anti-Communist legislation; attacks



on the National Labor Relations Board for decertifying the IF & LW Union; and anniversary of the Rosenbergs' execution. In addition, the tenets of the Draft Program receive a great deal of discussion.

- 0181 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January—June.** August 11. 119pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 2/11/88.]

The activities highlighted include release of the new draft program; calls for a peace offensive; and emphasis on the infiltration of non-Communist organizations and maintenance of front organizations. International issues include an end to the rearmament of West Germany and Japan; UN admission of the PRC; support of the dissolution of the colonial empires; and a ban on nuclear weapons testing. Domestic issues include amnesty for persons convicted under the Smith Act; revocation of anti-Communist and repressive legislation; and defeat of McCarthyism. In addition, there is a discussion of the underground apparatus and various front organizations.

- 0300 **The Communist Party Press in the United States.** July 8. 95pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 8/10/89.]

General study of the Communist party press as it operates in the United States. While dealing briefly with the role and history of the press, the majority of this monograph is concerned with the press as it functioned in 1954. It identifies prominent publications, both English and foreign language, publishers, printers, and bookstores. In addition, this monograph analyzes the volume and distribution methods of the press.

This monograph does not include front group publications, unless they were printed in a foreign language.

- 0395 **The Communist Party Line, January—April.** June 2. 64pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 4/8/82.]

Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include peace offensive and peaceful coexistence; attacks on U.S. foreign policy; and East-West trade. Domestic issues include forecast on the economic and financial situation; attitude toward McCarthyism as Fascism; and support of a third political party for labor and farmers. The draft program received a great deal of attention in the Communist press for this time period.

- 0459 **The Communist Party, U.S.A., Funds and Finances, 1919—1953.** June 2. 111pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 1/29/88.]

Presents a general study of funds and finances of the Communist party in the United States from 1919 through 1953. It describes the CPUSA's sources of income and the forms of its expenditures; details its financial policies and procedures; and points out the nature and effect of its security measures and underground operations on funds. In addition, this monograph identifies the 1953 leaders of the national financial apparatus of the CPUSA.

- 0570 **Potentialities of Chinese Communist Intelligence Activities in the United States.** May 18. 3pp.

Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

- 0573 **The Educational Program of the Communist Party, U.S.A. Part I: Communist Front Schools.** May 26. 61pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 11/10/87.]

Presents the first section of a general study of the educational apparatus of the CPUSA. It highlights this indoctrination by discussing the two forms of training schools utilized by the party. These are the Front schools to which both party members and non-members are admitted and the other type, Inner Party schools, offers specialized training for party members only.

This monograph describes the Marxist-Leninist theoretical principles on education; outlines the historical background on Communist front schools in the United States between 1919 and 1954; and details the origin, curricula, methodology, and branches of the Jefferson School of Social Science as a prominent example of a Communist front school.

- 0634 **The Communist Party, U.S.A. and Its Tactic "Peaceful Coexistence."** May 14. 25pp.

[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]

Statements made by the CPUSA and other Communists in regard to the policy of peaceful coexistence between capitalism and socialism or the United States and the USSR. Peaceful coexistence is considered one of many tactical maneuvers in the strategy of international communism. The statements presented are from various Communist sources. In addition, statements regarding Soviet foreign policy is highlighted.

- 0659 **The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico.** April 2. 3pp.

Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

- 0662 **Rumanian Intelligence Activities in the United States.** January 11. 3pp.

Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

## 1953

- 0665 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July–December.** February 8, 1954. 117pp.

[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 3/28/88?]

Activities summarized include Communist peace offensive and demands for a conference of the major powers; demand for UN admission of the PRC; calls for withdrawal of forces and dismantling of U.S. military bases worldwide; East-West trade; emphasis on amnesty for persons convicted under the Smith Act; defeat of McCarthyism and Fascism; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and anti-Communist and repressive legislation. Activities of the underground apparatus, use of front organizations, and infiltration of non-Communist groups are also highlighted. In addition, the Korean War armistice was propagandized heavily by CPUSA members.

- 0782 **The Communist Party Line, September–December.** February 4. 68pp.

[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]

Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include U.S. foreign policy; peaceful coexistence; ban on nuclear weapons; West German elections; Trieste situation; U.S. intervention in the Middle East; UN admission of the PRC; and Korean peace negotiations. Domestic issues include Eisenhower administration's domestic policies; McCarthyism as Fascism; attacks on the Republican party; tax reductions; need for public works programs to provide employment; social degradation; the economic situation; and effects of the Korean War on domestic issues.

- 0850 **Polish Intelligence Activities in the United States.** October 26. 3pp.

Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

- 0853 **The Communist Party and American Labor.** November 30. 67pp.  
[Secret—Declassified 8/14/86.]  
Summarizes the policies adopted by the CPUSA at various times to infiltrate the American labor union movement. This monograph presents a brief history of the American trade union movement; highlights Communist theory regarding the movement; and defines the policy of the CPUSA toward the movement. It also discusses the origins and Communist influence in the AFL and CIO; tactics utilized in infiltrating the labor movement; industrial concentration policy; and the factors explaining continued Communist influence in labor unions outside the spheres of the AFL and CIO.
- 0920 **The Sabotage Plans and Potential of the Communist Party, U.S.A. (1953).** October 15. 61pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 8/15/86.]  
Sets forth the plans of the CPUSA to engage in sabotage activities against the United States, in the event of a war with the USSR. It also estimates the capability of the CPUSA to effectively carry out such a program and the role of the USSR in directing this program.
- 0981 **Soviet Intelligence Targets in the United States, 1946–1953.** September 16. 3pp.  
Withdrawal Sheet and Cover Letter. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

## Reel 7

### 1953 cont.

- 0001 **The Communist Party Line, May–August.** September 23. 86pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include U.S. foreign policy; peaceful coexistence; Korean Armistice; UN and its role as anti-Soviet alliance; ban on nuclear weapons; East Berlin uprising; and East-West trade. Domestic issues include emphasis on a united front of labor, farmers, and Negroes; Eisenhower administration domestic policies and programs; McCarthyism as a form of Fascism; call for a peace budget; tax reductions; business moves to the South; and economic and financial situation.
- 0087 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, January–June.** August 10. 108pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 4/22/87.]  
Activities summarized include Communist peace offensive and demands for a conference of the major powers; support of an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting; calls for withdrawal of forces and dismantling of U.S. military bases worldwide; East-West trade; emphasis on amnesty for persons convicted under the Smith Act and mass clemency demonstrations; desire for executive clemency for the Rosenbergs; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and anti-Communist and repressive legislation; and propaganda activities in relation to the Korean Armistice. Activities of the underground apparatus, use of front organizations, and infiltration of non-Communist groups are also highlighted.
- 0195 **Charts—Communist Front Organizations.** July 2. 3pp.  
Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]

- 0198 **The Communist Party Line, January–April. May 29. 132pp.**  
 [Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
 Outlines the CPUSA position on a variety of international and domestic issues. International issues include U.S. foreign policy; Korean peace negotiations; peaceful coexistence; death of Josef [Joseph] Stalin; call for Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting; UN; and East-West trade. Domestic issues include McCarthyism as a form of Fascism; attacks on the Republican party; call for abolishing congressional investigations as unconstitutional; activities of the Progressive party and its alliance with the Democratic party; support of labor political action groups and the NAACP; civil rights for Negroes; and appeal for clemency for the Rosenbergs. This monograph highlights the CPUSA's efforts to emerge from a sectarian, isolated political position.
- 0330 **Soviet Intelligence Travel and Entry Techniques. April 28. 3pp.**  
 Withdrawal Sheet. [This document was not available at the time of microfilming.]
- 0333 **The Communist Party, U.S.A. Versus Earl Russell Browder and Browderism. March 13. 233pp.**  
 [Secret—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
 Contains an analysis of the policies that led to the fall of Earl Russell Browder as a leader of the CPUSA. His policies are generally referred to as Browderism. In addition, biographical data and an account of his activities since he was expelled from the CPUSA in February 1946 to January 1953 are incorporated. The table of contents includes: origins of Browderism and the rise of Earl Russell Browder; the dissolution of the CPUSA and the establishment of the Communist Political Association; the Duclos article; activities prior and during the July 1945 National Convention; and expulsion and activities following.
- 0566 **Communist Strategy and Tactics, Part I: General Principles Governing Communist Strategy and Tactics. March 4. 95pp.**  
 [Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
 A study of the main features and underlying principles of Communist strategy and tactics and an analysis of the application of these principles by the CPUSA. This monograph includes a description and definition of Communist strategy and tactics; military character and importance of defensive tactics and strategy; time factor and flexibility of the prolonged struggle and utilization of illegal and legal tactics; and the importance of discipline and the question of ethics in Communist strategy and tactics. The monograph also includes a study of united front tactics and a history of the various united fronts utilized by the CPUSA.
- 0661 **Communist Strategy and Tactics, Part II: Current Strategy and Tactics of the Communist Party, U.S.A. March 20. 75pp.**  
 [Confidential—Declassified 6/25/86.]  
 Part II outlines the source of CPUSA strategy and tactics; reaction of the CPUSA to the Communist Information Bureau (COMINFORM) and the [1950's Communist] Peace Movement; defines the strategic and tactical aims; and highlights the relations of the peace issue to strategy and tactics.

- 0736 **Communist Party, U.S.A. Summary—Activities, July 1952–December 1952.** March 9. 114pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified with Deletions 12/23/87.]  
Activities highlighted include increased propaganda activities regarding the Communist peace offensive and Korean peace negotiations; appeal for executive clemency for the Rosenbergs; and calls for repeal of the Smith Act, Taft-Hartley Act, and other anti-Communist and repressive legislation. Activities of the underground apparatus, use of front organizations, and infiltration of non-Communist groups are also summarized.
- 0850 **Role of the Communist Party, U.S.A., in Soviet Intelligence.** February 20. 59pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Presents the ideological premise, historical background, and case illustrations reflecting the cooperative role of the CPUSA in Soviet intelligence activities.
- 0909 **The Communist Party and the Negro.** February 18. 117pp.  
[Confidential—Declassified 10/15/81.]  
Documented study of the various positions taken by the CPUSA on the Negro question. It covers the period from 1919 to 1952, with particular emphasis on the 1952 program of the CPUSA. In addition, this monograph highlights the principal Communist party Negro front groups; other Communist front groups active in Negro work; the Negro protest and improvement organizations; and presents the results of Communist party activity directed toward the Negro to 1952. There are also comments from non-Communist Negro leaders.
- 1026 **FBI Liaison Activities.** January 26. 20pp.  
[No classification available—Declassified with Deletions 8/11/83.]  
Outlines various liaison activities including domestic; the Foreign Liaison Program; membership in intelligence committees; the FBI Central Research Unit; and security file checks for governmental agencies. This monograph consists primarily of charts illustrating these activities.
- 1046 **[Oversize] Charts regarding the Presidium [of the Central Committee of the CPSU]. 1957–1958.** 25pp.  
[Unclassified.]  
These charts were prepared to indicate changes in the leadership of the CPSU.

# SUBJECT INDEX

The following index is a guide to the principal subjects in this micropublication. The first arabic number refers to the reel, and the arabic number after the colon refers to the frame number at which a particular report begins. Hence 1: 0001 directs the researcher to the report, containing the particular subject, which begins at Frame 0001 of Reel 1. By referring to the Reel Index that constitutes the initial section of this guide, the researcher can find the report in which the particular subject is located.

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# **RADICAL STUDIES**

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